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NAVIGATING TURBULENCE: UNLOCKING SUCCESS AMID CHANGE MANAGEMENT HURDLES FOR INDIAN START-UPS

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ABSTRACT

Startup India is the name of a significant government initiative in India that supports innovation and fosters entrepreneurship. In its drive to boost entrepreneurship, economic growth, and employment across India, the government plans to assist new firms. India's startup ecosystem has drawn interest from around the world. Recently, the business world has witnessed an explosion of innovative startups providing widespread answers to real problems since hundreds of young entrepreneurs chose this path rather than joining multinational corporations and government programs.

The article discusses some of the issues and challenges that an Indian startup must face as well as the possibilities that the country may provide in the present economic environment.

CHAPTER –1 INTRODUCTION

A startup company is a brand-new enterprise that is just getting started, is starting to grow, and is typically backed by a lone person or small group of people. It is a novel, adaptive business model built on innovation and technology in which the founders create a good or service they think will be in great demand by either disrupting the market for it already exists or by creating a brand-new one. Startups are nothing more than an idea that becomes a successful business.

Making India prosperous is Startup India's main objective. Many ambitious individuals wish to start their own company but lack the necessary funds to do so. When their ideas, creativity, and skills aren't used, the country loses out on wealth creation, economic growth, and employment chances. Startup India will encourage entrepreneurship and economic growth by actively assisting and rewarding those who have the potential to start and expand their own enterprises at various stages.

Since the Indian government is committed about promoting entrepreneurship, it has implemented a number of measures to ensure that startups receive the right support. In this

context, it is important to mention the "Made in India" campaign, which was introduced in September 2014 with the intention of attracting foreign investment and encouraging domestic companies to enter the manufacturing sector.

The government increased the foreign direct investment (FDI) limits for the majority of sectors and strengthened intellectual property rights protection to instill confidence in the startups (IPRs). The purpose of the "Standup India" project, which the Government of India (GoI) introduced in 2015, is to make India the top location for entrepreneurs. The campaign supports firms with bank financing and supports female entrepreneurs.

"Digital India," which was started in 2015 with the aim of guaranteeing that all residents have access to government services via an internet platform, is another great and extensive effort. By improving their digital infrastructure, this project seeks to connect rural communities, which presents a large commercial opportunity for companies.

Startup India Action Plan

In Tier 1, 2 and 3 cities, as well as semi-urban and rural areas, the Government's Action Plan

will aid in accelerating the growth of startups across all significant industries in India. It also involves encouraging entrepreneurship among SCs/STs and women communities. On January 16, 2016, The Startup India Action Plan was introduced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to showcase several government-proposed programs and activities aimed at fostering innovation and empowering startups all around India. The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPPI9-point)'s Action Plan focuses on reducing obstacles and fostering quicker growth through:

1. Simplification and Handholding
2. Financial Assistance and Incentives
3. Partnerships between business and academia and incubation

CHAPTER –2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **Mukul BhatnagarI, Sanjay Taneja and Ercan Özen (2022).**

The purpose of this study was to assess the current condition of green finance in India and to ascertain how it affects startups. In-depth case studies demonstrate the possibility of a green startup's success and its significance. By data extraction from multiple published articles, it has been discovered that Indian businesses use sustainable entrepreneurship to benefit from the government initiatives that are going green by providing green money.

2. **Dr. G Suresh Babu and Dr. K Sridevi (2018)**

In addition to highlighting some of the challenges that an Indian startup must overcome, the report also discusses the promise that the country might offer in the current economic situation.

3. **Elangbam Haridev Singh, Sonam Wangda, Khan (2020)**

The study focuses on identifying various barriers faced by potential entrepreneurs who were unable to launch a business and determining the key barriers to becoming an entrepreneur.

The term "prevented entrepreneur" refers to a potential business opportunity that, for some reason, was not realized.

4. **V. Balachandran, Arunima K V (2020)**

This article has defined a KM Process model for start-up to scale up based on the minimal research that is currently available in the domain of KM in start-ups, which may be further implemented and tested. The framework actually focuses on the crucial components of various KM processes that business owners frequently overlook and which may be used to break down KM barriers and promote innovation. Instamojo, Nykaa.com, Swiggy, Mobikwik, and Paytm are a few of the start-ups that expanded quickly in India.

5. **Mr. Raghvendra Sharma, Mr. Francis Lazar Puthiry (2020)**

This essay analyses the Start-up India project's success as well as the ecosystem for Indian start-ups in its current stage. India is the second-most populous nation in the world with 1.2 billion inhabitants. India's labour market has a lot of potential because of its sizeable population. In any case, the most recent Asia Pacific Human Development Report indicates that there is a serious job scarcity among recent graduates in India.

6. **Saurabh Gupta**

A comparative study will be utilized to examine the obstacles preventing innovation across Indian start-ups active in the high and low to medium technology sectors to spot any similarities and differences in terms of barriers.

The study also attempts to investigate additional "factors" that set Indian start-ups in high technology apart from those in low to medium technology.

7. **Jayanta Chakraborti, Anirban Dutta, Bhaswati Jana (2022)**

Understanding why start-ups resist implementing digital marketing tools and technology is the aim of the research study. We conducted a cross-sectional study by gathering

primary information from 355 respondents.

8. SAGAR TANNA, RAASHID SAIYED

This paper's objectives include an analysis of the function of campus ecosystems, a review of the pertinent literature, and the identification of research gaps. Even while the government and private investors encourage start-ups in the campus ecosystem through several programs, significant funding, and campaigns like Start-up India & Make in India, the number of profitable start-ups has not increased significantly in the current environment. 76 research publications and articles from the associated field were examined using an integrated review technique.

9. K. Durai, R. Viji

The research seeks to comprehend the talent management strategies used by these businesses, as well as their effects on organizational engagement, by identifying and constructing a thorough talent management scale that can be applied to small and medium-sized businesses of any kind. The study's originality is in its attempt to determine which leading firms' practices are appropriate for start-ups operating at their level. In this study, novel methods for managing human resources using a strategic approach are examined.

10. Dr. S.G. Dhokane, Dr. Laxmi RambhauKangune

This initiative's action plan focuses on three areas: Financial assistance, simplification, and incentives. The Startup India team actively assists States in developing and implementing their startup policies. 30 of the 36 States and Union Territories have specific startup policies, and 25 of them implemented their plans after the Startup India mission, claims the website for Startup India.

11. Pranav Kumar (2021)

Words like "entrepreneur," "ecosystem," "co-creation," and "partner" take on new meanings in relation to e-platforms and their complementors, according to this survey and

synthesis of the literature. The perception of what change means to governments and communities is affected by the changing meanings of words. The structuring of discourse will influence questions of distributive fairness, which is why the language of "economic growth" discourse is significant and should be examined and contested in ways that respect the potent role of narrative in the process of change.

CHAPTER –3

START-UPS OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA

There are several opportunities in India. Due to the fact that we are the world's second-most populous nation and the nation with the highest percentage of young people, there is not only a worldwide market here, but also fresh innovation and entrepreneurial chances. If it is not made an employee and make it an entrepreneur we can use this ability for the advancement of the country because it is difficult to give employment for such a huge number of people. Youth has the potential to do anything and the creative imagination to think beyond the box. The Indian government has also undertaken a number of initiatives to support entrepreneurs and is supporting young people in this regard. A corpus fund of 10,000 crores was established by the government in 2016 for start-ups. This statement has resulted in 41000 companies in our nation, of which 44% have received formal recognition. The IT industry, which has 5700 start-ups, is the largest contributor to new businesses. The healthcare sector, with 3600 start-ups, comes in second. The agriculture sector, with 1700 start-ups, makes up the third largest contributor to new businesses. India has the third-largest start-up environment in the world, according to Nasscom's Indian Start-up Ecosystem Report, with a 108% increase in financing. Investments in start-ups more than doubled in 2018 compared to 2017. The five-year-old Start-up India Initiative produced 11 Start-up Unicorns and more than 30 start-ups with annual sales of over 100 crores at a time when well-established

major firms were struggling to survive.

The government is taking the following actions to support start-ups:

1. **Startup registration is simple:** Government created a website called www.startupindia.gov.in to make it simple for anyone who wishes to register themselves in a startup to do so. Everything about this procedure is done online. There is no need to go anywhere because the website has all the information you need to register a company.

2. **Low cost for filing patents:** Also, the government has posted a list of online Patent and Copyright Facilitators. They will offer affordable, high-quality intellectual property rights services, such as quick patent examination. Only the statutory fees will be paid by the startup; all facilitator fees will be covered by the government. They will benefit from an 80% decrease in the price of submitting patents.

3. **Tax advantages:** This is great news for all startups. During three years, startups that have received recognition from the Directorate for the Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade are completely free from paying income taxes.

4. Every startup can readily apply for government tenders, and all registered startups are excluded from the prerequisite expenses/turnover requirements that apply to all businesses.

5. Seven research and development parks have been established by the Indian government. 2. Alexandria Center for Science and Innovation, 3. Alexandria Knowledge Park Three. IKP Knowledge Park, Four (4) Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park 5. Kochi InfoPark Technopark and Technocity, both in Trivandrum

6. **Quick Exit:** A startup can simply quit within 90 days of the date of the winding-up application by submitting an online exit form and paying any outstanding government debts.

7. Existing enterprises that have been operating for at least ten years and are registered with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

are also eligible to participate in the startup programme if their annual revenue is up to one hundred crore.

8. The Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was launched by Shri Narendra Modi Ji in response to the Covid-19 outbreak. Because of their independence, we shouldn't rely on any other nation for the necessities of daily life. Let's produce whatever we require on a daily basis.

9. **Huge Population:** Having a larger population is not a problem for us; rather, it is a benefit. By working hard for our people, we can build a highly successful business.

10. **Digital Reach:** Because of India's strong telecom sector and the country's low data prices, it is much simpler for digital startups to tap into this sizable market.

11. **Easy Fund Raising:** Banks and other investors are eager to fund your innovative ideas. Simply come up with an original, creative concept that you can implement. India has seen significant intellectual and technical transformation. The mindsets of large corporations' employees and IIT and IIM graduates have changed, and they are now working on their innovative ideas. They are prepared to begin. Government programmes and policies act as a backbone for them.

DEMANDS FOR START-UPS

Similar to how seeds require water, air, sunshine, and fertiliser to grow into trees, the nation needs Start-ups to succeed. The following are key essentials that Start-ups needed in order to develop.

1. **Innovative and Workable Idea:** There are numerous concepts that cross everyone's minds in the modern period, yet there is a need for an idea that may be grounded and expanded upon. No business concept is realistic unless it is one that not only helps the client but also the investor and enables him to make money. There are several examples in the Indian market, including the ability to conduct cashless transactions through Paytm, to order meals whenever you want through Zomato, to book

trips anywhere in India with Make my Trip, and to get medications at any time for delivery through 1mg.

2. **Market analysis pertaining to your product or service:** Start-ups always begin as a result of a market need and a shortage of goods and services. Only on the basis of the accurate information obtained by the market survey should we introduce our product and service to the market. Before beginning to work on a start-up concept, we need to do a market analysis relating to the product or service of that start-up idea to determine whether there is a demand for it in the market or not. We must reconsider our company concept if there is no market demand for a certain commodity or service.

3. **Target Consumer:** - Knowing our target audience is essential for effective marketing and advertising strategies. The first thing that comes to mind when we think of a company concept is the product or service we want to provide the consumer and which sort of consumer this product or service is for. The customer is divided into groups based on their gender, age, location, language, economic status, and educational level. Examples include Vedantu, which targets children in school, Glow and Beautiful, which targets women, and Ola and Uber, which targets people in metropolitan areas.

4. **You are surrounded by the appropriate people.** By sticking with the same individuals, they continue to be the same and differentiate themselves by their affiliation with inferior people, which reflects poorly on their own intelligence. To ensure that you receive accurate information about our start-up, we should be seated among the appropriate individuals. We will learn the benefits and drawbacks of our start-up by doing this. We are always given the proper person's advice on the best company strategy. They also impart their business expertise.

5. **Choose your company name:** - We will require the start-up's name, which will serve as

a brand in the future, when we are ready to launch our firm. Because the name of your company will eventually bring in money for us, we must consider the future while selecting a name for the firm. Our company name has to be distinctive and memorable. Also, the name of the company is appropriate for its field.

6. **Place of Business Location:** Choosing a site for your business is a difficult decision since it has an influence. We take into account both our consumers, clients, and workers while choosing a location. A company site should be accessible by transportation, and if we buy supplies, they should be able to get to us without any problems. Whether they arrive by personal vehicle or by public transportation, employees may access the workplace. Prior to choosing a site for our company, we must consider our competition. By choosing a position adjacent to them, we may profit from their excess client traffic.

7. **Kind of Business Legal Structure:** There is a lot of business done in proprietorships nowadays, yet we are unable to register Start-ups that are proprietorships. Every entity that wants to register in Start-ups must do so as a private limited, partnership, or LLP. Each of the three entities needed a minimum of two directors or partners. To register in either one, you'll need both people's KYC papers, including their PAN and Aadhar cards, bank accounts, DLs or passports, email addresses, phone numbers, and company name and business purpose.

8. **Get a licence and authorizations:** Whether we register him in a private limited company, partnership, or limited liability company, we also need to register him in Start-up India and get DIPP's permission to use tax benefits. GST registration is required upon company establishment. PAN card, Aadhar card, company name, email address, phone number, and location of business—which may be rented or owned—are all necessary for GST registration. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), a body that oversees and regulates the food industry in India, is

necessary if we deal with FMCG products. Documents including address verification, a list of food categories and products, a layout design of the proposed location, a NOC from the municipality, an incorporation certificate, a list of directors and partners, a MOA and AOA, and a water test result were required for FSSAI registration. For the import and export of products and services, the Import Export Code (IEC) is a necessity. IEC requires a copy of the company's PAN, a voter ID or Aadhaar card or passport, a copy of a bank account's cancelled checks, and copies of a lease agreement or an electricity bill.

9. **Create a bank account:** We must create a current account under the firm's or company name in order to do wise commerce. A current account is a bank account that is used to pay all business-related expenses. Any business-related receipts should also go into that account. With this picture, we may assume that the firm solely uses its current account for all financial transactions. We require a photo of the directors or partners, their passport or Pan card, their voter ID card or driver's licence, the business registration document, and the GST registration certificate in order to create a current account.

10. **List our staff members by category:** Working on a company concept also need personnel, therefore before getting started, it is a good idea to make a list of the different types of labour required. The list should be arranged in increasing order, starting with the employee type that needs it the most and finishing with the one who is least helpful. After that, we must consider what tasks—such as housekeeping, delivery, marketing, procurement, and account staff—will require the assistance of an employee. In order to concentrate on the execution and monitoring of the plans, we must be free to expand our own planning and business. Employees should not be recruited at fixed salary for work that does not require regular labour in order to lessen the financial load; we may obtain such employment through job work or through any contracting agency.

CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIAN START-UPS

1. FINANCING

One of the biggest obstacles that every business must overcome in order to operate is finding money for your enterprise. Even if you initially saved money to start a business, it won't be around for very long. Companies need a steady flow of money to stay afloat, so you should always keep extra cash on hand to meet unanticipated costs.

Make sure your company plan is properly thought out in advance and contains funds set aside for the worst-case scenario. Remember that your margin for error will be smaller because you probably won't have much access to money while you're launching a business.

2. LACK OF PLANNING

It's astounding how many startups fail because they "failed to remember" to plan. Or perhaps they did strategize, but not everything was covered. The importance of funding, development, and sales cannot be understated. They all need to be covered in your business plan from the start. In addition, you must prepare for big occurrences that you cannot predict. In other words, even if you can't plan for every eventuality, you still need to be prepared for when something unexpected happens.

3. HIRING THE RIGHT TALENT

For your organization to grow and survive, you'll need to have a few specific skills. Your start-up's ability to expand could depend on your ability to recognise the distinctive skills required and to attract the things you need. Delays in hiring the best employees cost money. A small team's hiring procedure consumes a lot of time that could be spent on other company activities, but on the other hand, a severe lack of qualified employees can cause serious bottlenecks and delay the launch of new products or services. This issue is unaffordable for any startup, especially in the beginning.

4. EFFECTIVE MARKETING WITHIN A LIMITED BUDGET

Some entrepreneurs believe they can totally ignore marketing strategies and rely just on word-of-mouth promotion. As a startup, it's essential to build exposure within your target market. On a limited budget, you should employ effective marketing techniques to reach your target clients. It is wrong to place your faith in customers finding you, but, unless you take a group effort to create them with a well-organized marketing plan for your startup.

5. SELF-DOUBT AND UNCERTAINTY

Handling the hazards of the endeavor could be difficult for first-time business owners. Entrepreneurs frequently think that their business's success or failure is ultimately their fault. There are also many deviations from the original plan and detours. The proprietor of the business may feel burdened by everything. As the VUCA environment in which most new firms operate should be accepted as fact, changes should be welcomed with little resistance. Entrepreneurs need to be calm and committed to their objectives.

6. DEALING WITH CRITICISM

Being a business owner requires routinely facing criticism. Any decision made by the entrepreneur may be criticised by their team, partners, investors, clients, and even family members. This is a problem that even seasoned executives like Ratan Tata face. The key to receiving criticism is distinguishing between advice that is not helpful and feedback that is. You can even follow up inquiries after confirming the validity of the criticism to have a deeper grasp of it. You might even get compliments on it or learn something useful.

7. ATTRACTIVE CUSTOMERS

The capacity of a business to draw customers to its products or services could spell the difference between success and failure. Several businesses with excellent concepts have failed because they couldn't connect with the right customers. There are various ways to reach the right customers, but social media and SEO have emerged as powerful tools for the majority of

organisations. The owner of the firm should take the time to understand what the customer anticipates and, if necessary, reach out to them through their network.

8. MAKING DECISIONS

Making judgements in a professional situation can be challenging, especially when several distinct factors are involved. For business owners, making decisions can be challenging, especially when they lack data. Also, owners of business are required to be cautious about getting too involved in decisions as this could sluggish the process. Before they weigh the options and come to a final conclusion, they might request that their team of experts come up with alternatives for the smaller selections.

9. TIME MANAGEMENT

Even the most prosperous business owners struggle with time management. When they are undertaking things outside of their areas of competence, they can find it difficult to finish them. Obstacles frequently appear when entrepreneurs must balance conflicting objectives and let go of their drive for perfection in order to advance the business process. Setting deadlines and goals can help you avoid death in this situation. They merely need to make sure that their more specific goals line up with the larger goals and vision of your business.

10. OFFICE INFRASTRUCTURE

The first thing you should think about when looking for cost-saving opportunities, especially when starting a new business, is your office rent and related costs. Rent reductions of roughly 32% are often realised when comparing shared coworking spaces in Noida, Gurgaon, and South Delhi to commercial office space. Company owners and start-ups don't have to worry about setting up their own private workstations because coworking spaces offer already furnished offices. One of the numerous benefits of coworking is that it is the most economical method to conduct business in an office. Running your business out of a

coworking space is less expensive than opening a new office.

HOW TO REMOVE BARRIERS

1. **Proper homework before you start:**

Write down your company concept on paper first, and then draw as much inspiration as you can from it. Also, it should be stated which tasks may be done in certain ways, since this will give the ability to overcome challenges in the future. Japanese entrepreneurs never experience failure since they only launch a firm after finishing their assigned reading. In Japan, there is a concept known as PDCA, which stands for P- Planning, D-Do, C-Check, and A-Action. Here, they spend 60% of their time figuring out how to accomplish it and get around the obstacle. After completing the first three phases, they applied the fourth level, which is not a difficult task, in the 20% on Do how we can do this business they attempt each and every step to perform the business, 15% on Check they check their product and services on each level of testing, and 5% on Action

2. **How are you different from your competitors in the market?:**

It's crucial to understand what makes your product stand out from the competition. Because your product's USP alone may outperform the competition. Because of the many things you learn in life—such as how to deal with customers, manage your time, observe others, and employ soft skills—you are unique in the market. Customer engagement should be set up such that once a consumer comes to us, they leave with something. If this occurs, we also get in touch with the consumer personally so that you are the only one to call them. We should place a strong emphasis on our branding since comprehensive branding also helps you stand out in the marketplace.

3. **Appropriate Marketing:**

In order to give the information that our target customer wants with minimal effort and expense, we should do marketing in accordance with our target consumer bear in mind the five Ps of marketing: product, pricing, promotion, place, and people.

These five Ps should be considered while focusing on any part of the firm. According to appropriate marketing, we must be aware of our product, our target market, and the location where we want to distribute it before spending any money on marketing.

4. **Updates on government initiatives:**

Since the beginning of the Start-up Scheme in 2005, several modifications have been made in Start-ups, which we should also bear in mind. The Indian government has a number of initiatives for entrepreneurs, including the Ministry of Skills Development and Entrepreneurship, Mudra Bank, Atal Innovation Mission, Start-up India Initiative, and Start-up India Seed Fund. In order to receive the most assistance from the government feasible in the future, we should launch a business while keeping changes in mind from time to time.

5. **Effective Relationship Strategies:**

Every start-up has some obstacles, but they can all be overcome. The use of effective interpersonal skills may help us solve a wide range of issues. If we do any business and if we know how to establish relationships, then we won't have any issues. We can use that method to solve any issues even if they arise. A strong friendship is like a piece of cash that yields lifetime interest.

RESEARCH

1. **Research Methodology**

The research study's methodology involved an online survey run using Google Forms, with participants chosen using an offline process. It is a group of questions made up of both closed-ended and open-ended inquiries created for the survey's aims, upon which the study is based. The majority of the questions were multiple-choice and closed-ended. Those are all Indian respondents.

2. **Research objective**

To research and examine the difficulties with change management faced by Indian start-up businesses.

To evaluate the importance of change

management for Indian start-up businesses.

To research the variables that influence the obstacles and difficulties associated with change management for Indian start-ups.

To offer suggestions on how to overcome the difficulties and barriers associated with change management for Indian start-up businesses.

3. Research hypothesis

The research hypothesis of my research is that the basic barrier and challenges in Indian start-ups is resistance to change, monetary security and lack of capital.

4. Research Type

The research type is qualitative research.

5. Data Type

Primary Data

6. Data Collection Method

Survey

7. Sampling Method

Simple random sampling

8. Sample Size

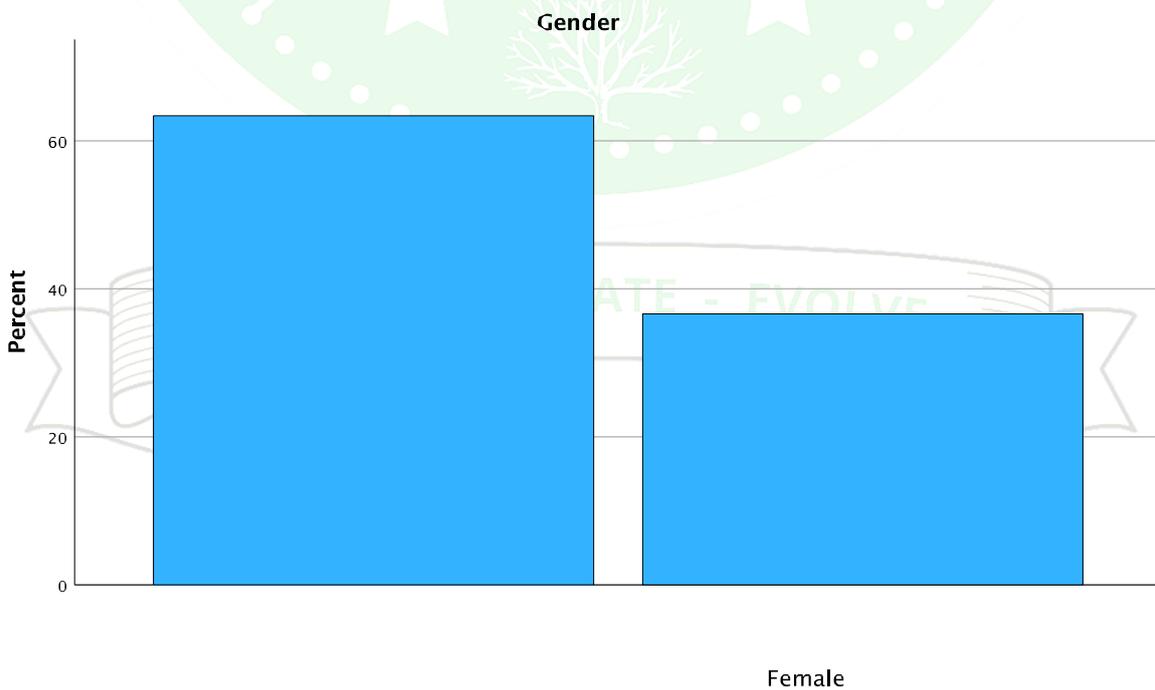
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ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESPONSES

Frequency Table

Question 1 - Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	71	63.4	63.4	63.4
Female	41	36.6	36.6	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	



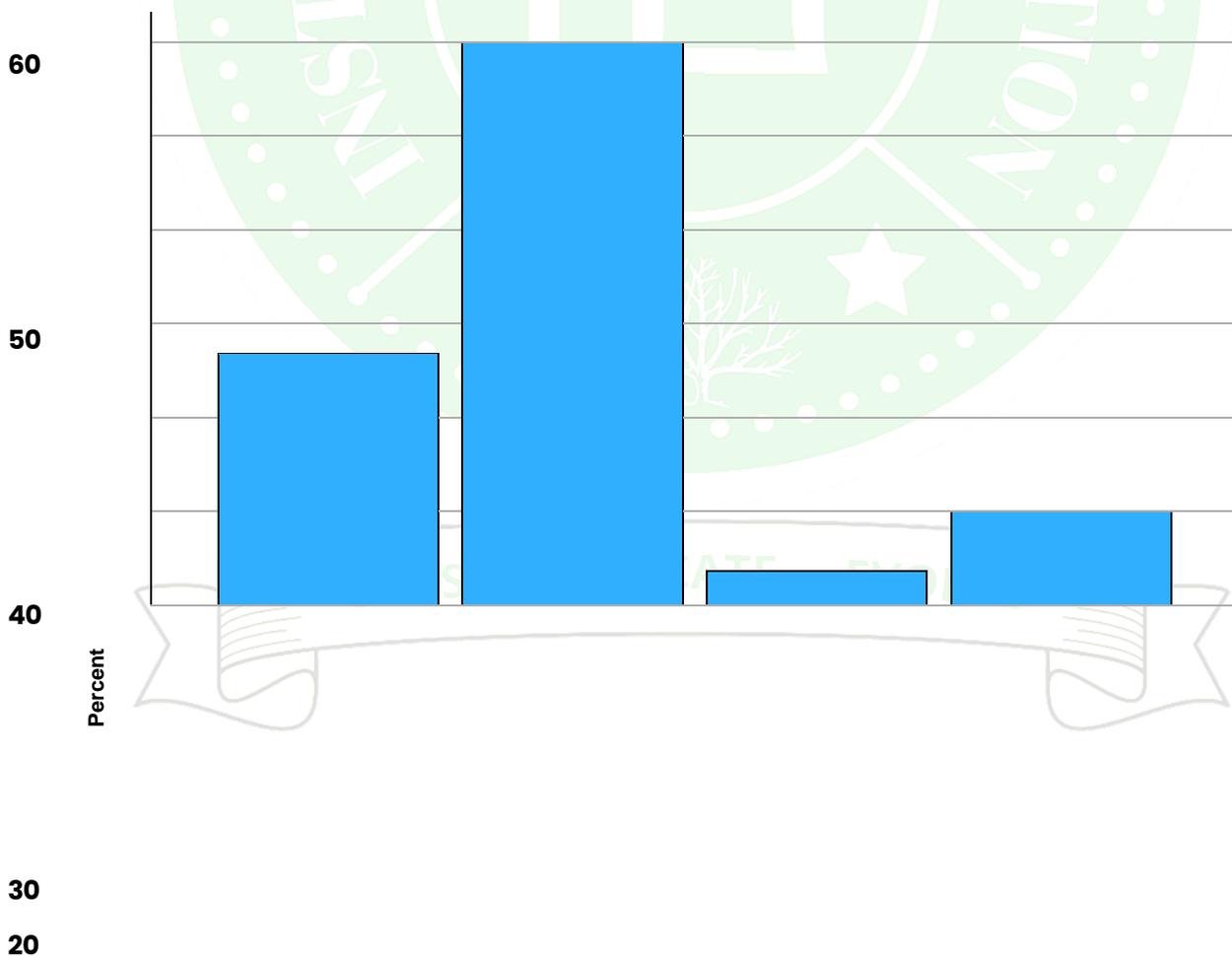
Gender

The above table and graph show the distribution of two values.

There are 112 observations in total, with 71 (63.4%) observations falling into the first category that is male, and 41 (36.6%) observations falling in the second category that is female.

What is the main barrier to change in Indian Start-Ups?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Lack of resources	30	26.8	26.8	26.8
Resistance to change	67	59.8	59.8	86.6
Lack of leadership support	4	3.6	3.6	90.2
Inadequate planning	11	9.8	9.8	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	



10

0

Lack of resources

Resistance to change.

Lack of leadership

Inadequate planning

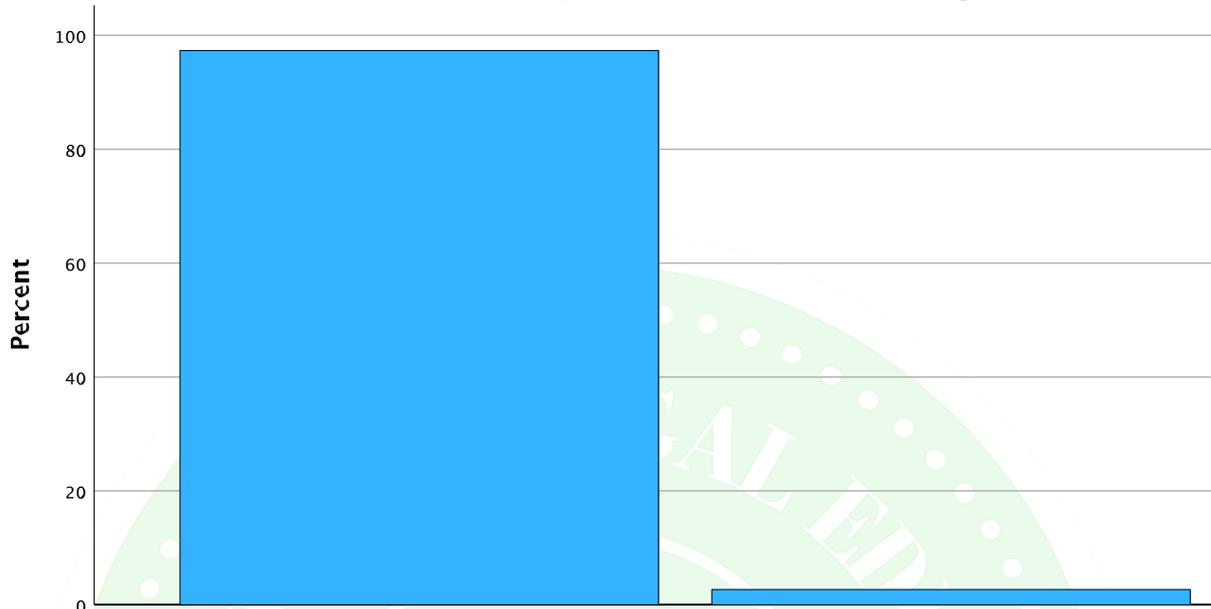
The frequency table presents information from a survey or study that identified four types of obstacles to a change initiative’s implementation in an organization: a lack of resources, opposition to change, a lack of leadership support, and insufficient planning. According to the data, 59.8% of respondents said that opposition to change was an obstacle, which was followed by a lack of resources, which was mentioned by 26.8% of respondents. Only a small portion of responders, 3.6% and 9.8% respectively, pointed out a lack of leadership support and poor preparation. The percentage of respondents who indicated each category of obstacle as well as all categories before it is displayed in the cumulative percent column. The evidence, taken together, points to resistance to change as a substantial obstacle to its implementation in an organization.

How can Indian Start-Ups overcome resistance to change?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid All of the above	109	97.3	97.3	97.3
Provide adequate training and support	3	2.7	2.7	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	



How can Indian Start-Ups overcome resistance to change ?



All of the above

Provide adequate training and support

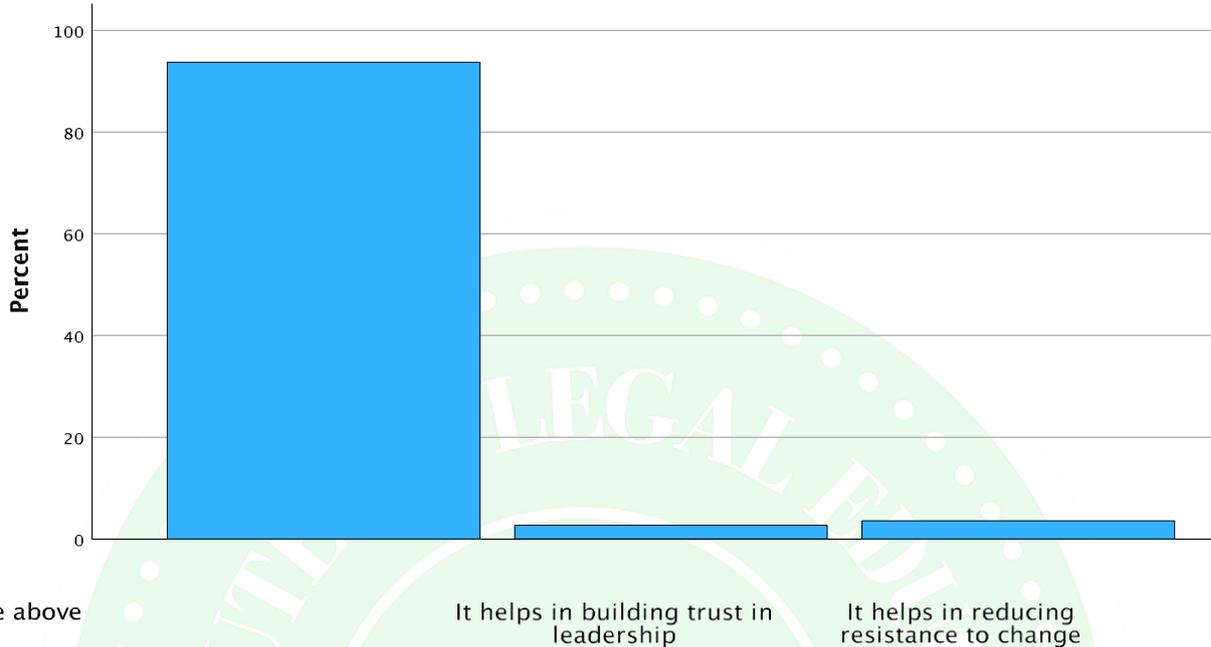
How can Indian Start-Ups overcome resistance to change ?

The frequency table displays responses from a poll or study about how to increase an organization's change initiative's success. The respondents listed two types of solutions: "all of the above" and "give enough training and support," which are shown in the table. According to the data, 97.3% of respondents said "all of the above" as a way to increase success, while only 2.7% said "give proper training and assistance." The percentage of respondents who correctly identified each category of solution as well as all categories before it is displayed in the cumulative percent column. According to the statistics, respondents generally thought that a variety of solutions was required to increase the success of a change program within a company.

What is the role of communication in change management in Indian start-ups?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid All of the above	105	93.8	93.8	93.8
It helps in building trust in leadership	3	2.7	2.7	96.4
It helps in reducing resistance to change	4	3.6	3.6	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

What is the role of communication in change management in Indian start-ups?



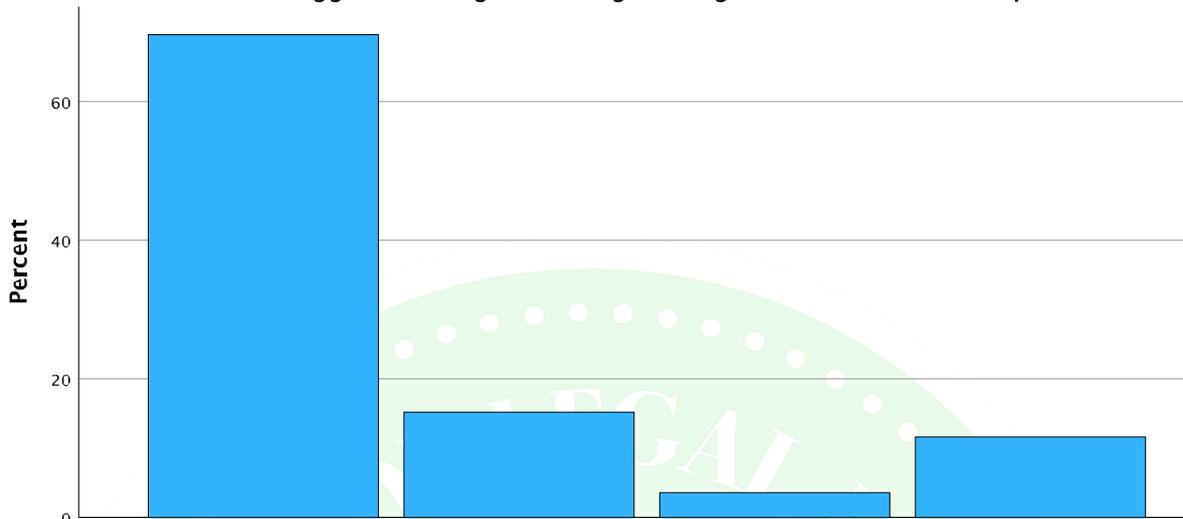
What is the role of communication in change management in Indian start-ups?

The results of a survey or study about the advantages of involving employees in an organization's change process are shown in the frequency table. In the table, the respondents' top three picks for advantages are shown: "all of the above," "it helps to develop trust in leadership," and "it helps to reduce opposition to change." According to the research, 93.8% of respondents said that incorporating employees in the change process had "all of the above" as a benefit. The benefits of "it helps in developing trust in leadership" and "it helps in lessening resistance to change" were also mentioned by 2.7% and 3.6% of respondents, respectively. The percentage of respondents who indicated each benefit category as well as all categories before it is displayed in the cumulative percent column.

What is the biggest challenge for change management in Indian Start-Ups?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Resistance to change	78	69.6	69.6	69.6
Inadequate resources	17	15.2	15.2	84.8
Lack of organisational culture	4	3.6	3.6	88.4
Managing stakeholder expectations	13	11.6	11.6	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

What is the biggest challenge for change management in Indian Start-Ups ?



Resistance to change

Inadequate resources

Lack of organisational culture

Managing stakeholder expectations

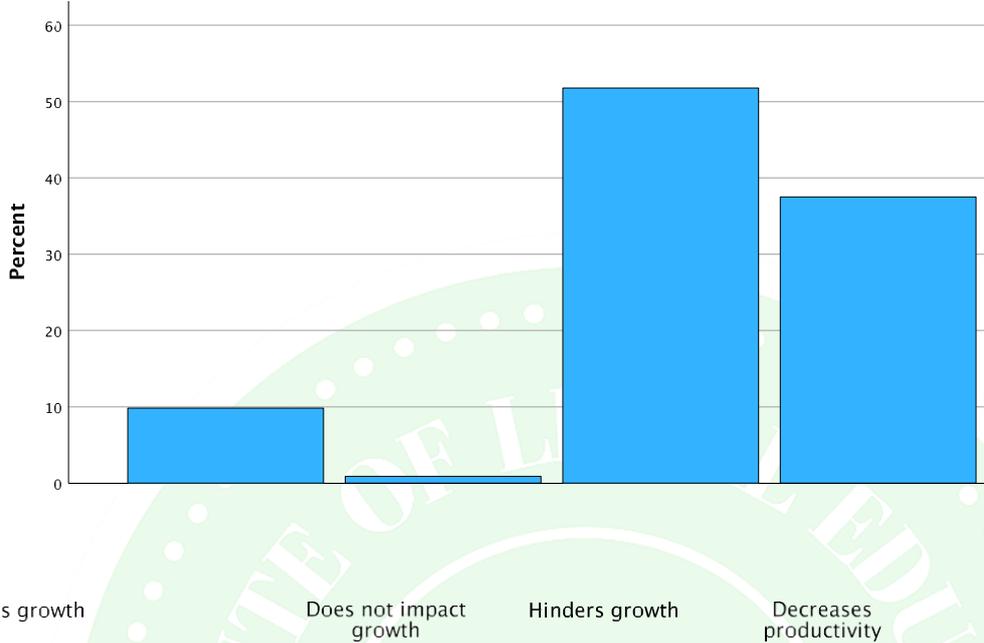
What is the biggest challenge for change management in Indian Start-Ups ?

The frequency table presents information from a survey or study that identified four categories of difficulties encountered by a company during a change initiative: opposition to change, insufficient resources, a lack of organizational culture, and managing stakeholder expectations. According to the data, 69.6% of respondents said they faced resistance to change as a challenge, which was followed by 15.2% of respondents who said they had insufficient resources. Managing stakeholder expectations and a lack of organizational culture were also mentioned by relatively few respondents (3.6% and 11.6%, respectively). The percentage of respondents who indicated each category of challenge as well as all categories before it is displayed in the cumulative percent column.

What is the impact of resistance to change on a startup's growth?

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Encourages growth	11	9.8	9.8	9.8
Does not impact growth	1	.9	.9	10.7
Hinders growth	58	51.8	51.8	62.5
Decreases productivity	42	37.5	37.5	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

What is the impact of resistance to change on a startup's growth?



What is the impact of resistance to change on a startup's growth?

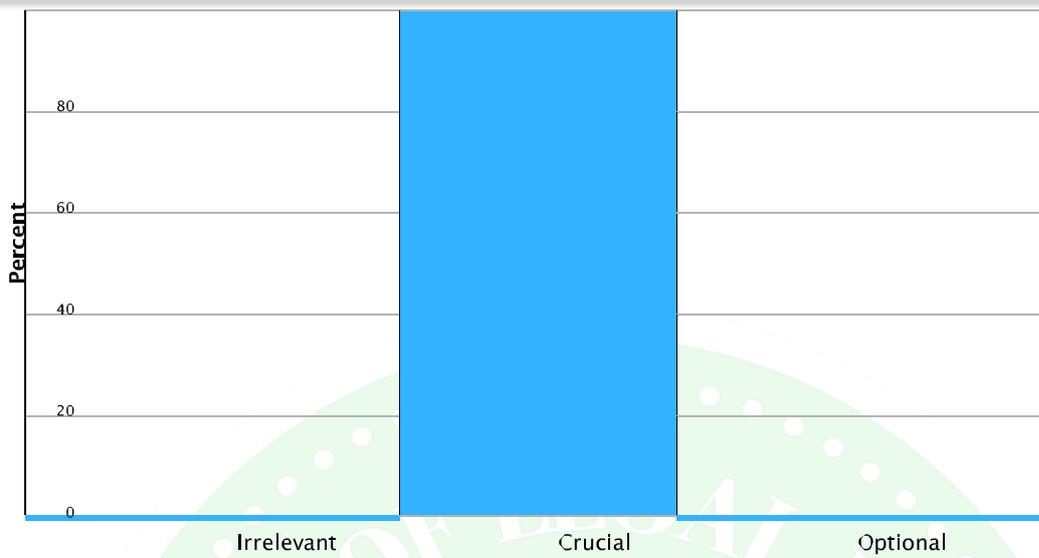
The frequency table displays data from a survey or study on how micromanagement affects organizational development and productivity. The impact categories in the table are: promotes growth, has little influence on growth, restrains growth, and reduces productivity. According to the evidence, micromanagement hinders organizational development and productivity. In particular, 51.8% of respondents said micromanagement impedes growth and 37.5% said it lowers productivity. Only 9.8% of those surveyed said that micromanagement promotes progress. 0.9% of respondents, or one, said micromanagement had no effect on growth. The percentage of respondents who indicated each category of influence as well as all categories before it is displayed in the cumulative percent column. Overall, the information indicates that micromanagement is perceived as having a detrimental effect on organizational growth and productivity.

What is the role of leadership in successful change management in startups?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Irrelevant	1	.9	.9	.9
Crucial	110	98.2	98.2	99.1
Optional	1	.9	.9	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

What is the role of leadership in successful change management in startups?





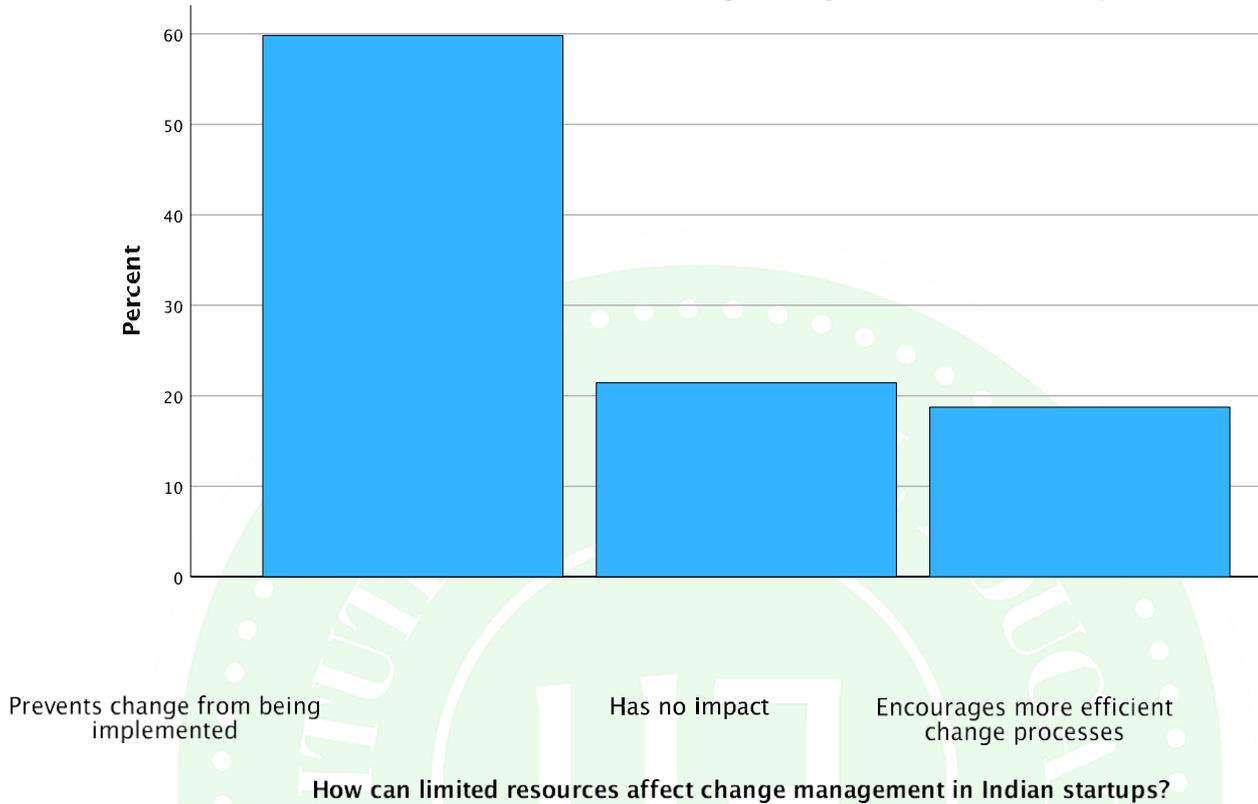
What is the role of leadership in successful change management in startups?

Responses to a survey or study about the significance of good communication in organizational change projects are displayed in the frequency table. Three levels of relevance are listed in the table: irrelevant, critical, and optional. 98.2% of respondents, according to the statistics, indicated the necessity of effective communication as being critical. Effective communication was only deemed irrelevant by one respondent (0.9%), while it was deemed optional by another (0.9%). The percentage of respondents who chose each category of importance as well as all categories that came before is displayed in the cumulative percent column. The evidence overall points to the importance of good communication in organizational change projects.

How can limited resources affect change management in Indian startups?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Prevents change from being implemented	67	59.8	59.8	59.8
Has no impact	24	21.4	21.4	81.3
Encourages more efficient change processes	21	18.8	18.8	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

How can limited resources affect change management in Indian startups?

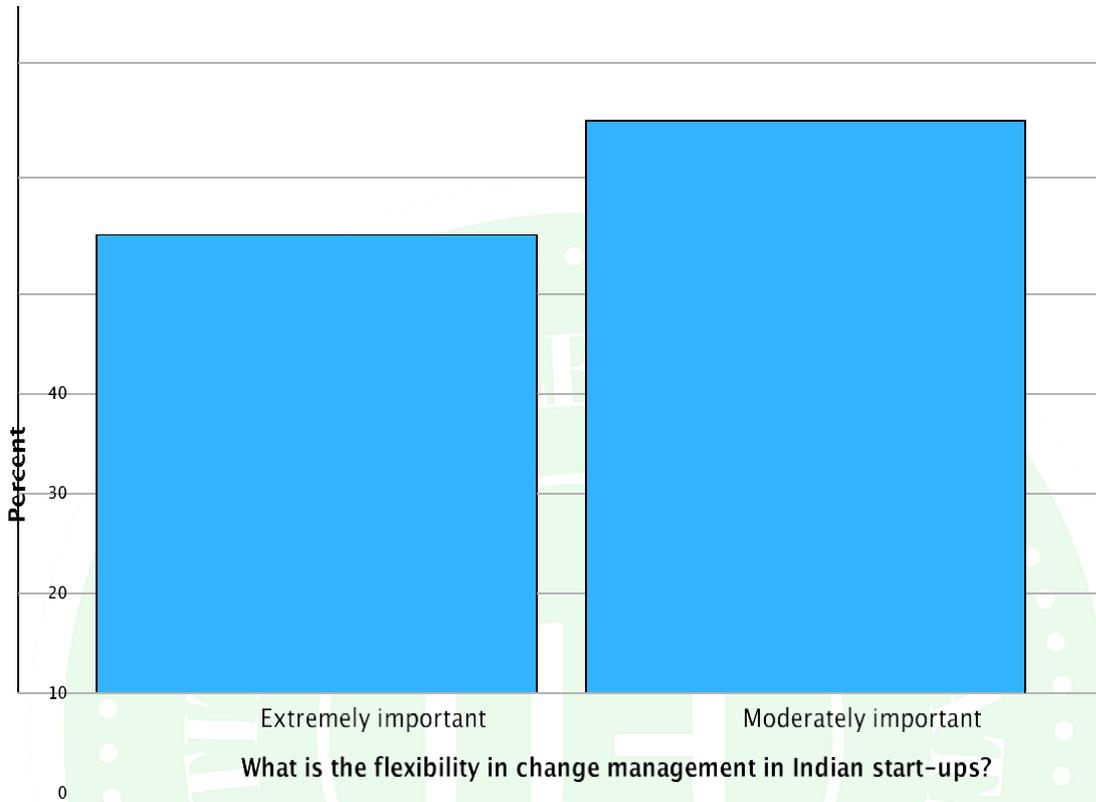


The frequency table displays results from a survey or study on how bureaucracy affects organizational change processes. The chart lists three types of impact: ones that hinder the implementation of change, have no effect, and those that promote more effective change procedures. According to the research, bureaucracy generally has a negative impact on change processes; 59.8% of respondents said that it makes it more difficult to put change into action. Yet, 18.8% of respondents said that bureaucracy really promotes more effective transformation procedures. Another 21.4% of those surveyed claimed that bureaucracy had no bearing on the processes of transformation. The percentage of respondents who indicated each category of influence as well as all categories before it is displayed in the cumulative percent column. Overall, the statistics indicate that while some respondents saw bureaucracy as a factor that may promote more effective change processes, it is generally thought to be a barrier to change processes.

What is the flexibility in change management in Indian start-ups?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Extremely important	50	44.6	44.6	44.6
Moderately important	62	55.4	55.4	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

What is the flexibility in change management in Indian start-ups?



The frequency table shows responses from a survey or study regarding the perceived importance of leadership in organizational change initiatives. The table presents two categories of importance: extremely important and moderately important. The data suggests that the majority of respondents consider leadership to be important in organizational change initiatives, with 55.4% of respondents indicating that it is moderately important and 44.6% indicating that it is extremely important. The cumulative percent column shows the percentage of respondents who identified each category of importance and all preceding categories. Overall, the data suggests that leadership is seen as an important factor in organizational change initiatives, with a significant proportion of respondents indicating that it is extremely important.

How can Indian start-ups ensure the successful implementation of change?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Adequate planning and preparation	4	3.6	3.6	3.6
Strong leadership and effective communication	6	5.4	5.4	8.9
Providing adequate	1	.9	.9	9.8

resources				
All of the above	101	90.2	90.2	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

How can Indian start-ups ensure the successful implementation of change?



How can Indian start-ups ensure the successful implementation of change?

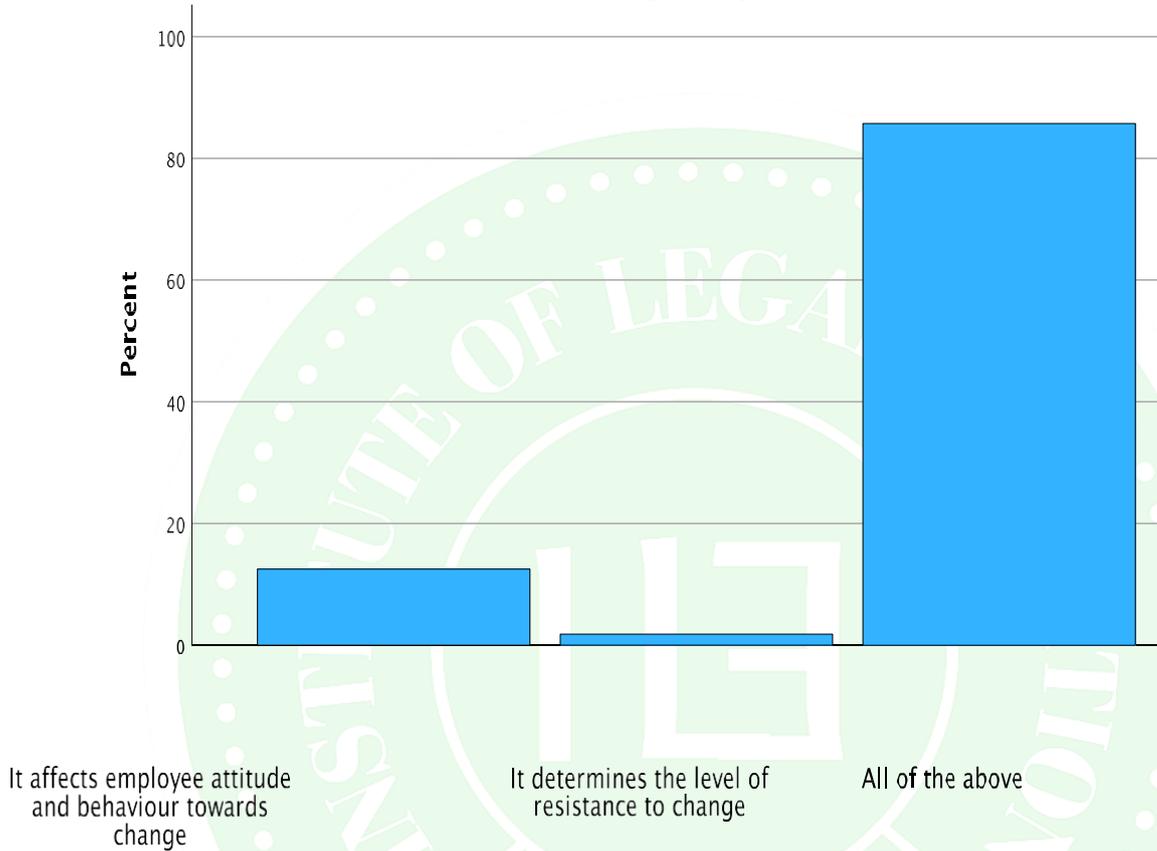
The frequency table displays results from a survey or study addressing the elements thought to be crucial for organizational change projects to succeed. Four categories are shown in the table: thorough planning and preparation, good leadership and communication, supplying enough resources, and all of the above. The data indicates that most respondents—90.2% of them—believe that all of the aforementioned elements are crucial for organizational transformation projects to succeed. Response rates for the other categories were comparatively low. The percentage of respondents who chose each category of importance as well as all categories that came before is displayed in the cumulative percent column. Overall, the data indicates that successful organizational change initiatives are regarded to require a complete approach that takes into account all the listed variables.

What is the role of culture in change management in Indian startups?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
It affects employee attitude and behaviour towards change	14	12.5	12.5	12.5
It determines the level of resistance to change	2	1.8	1.8	14.3

All of the above	96	85.7	85.7	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

What is the role of culture in change management in Indian startups?



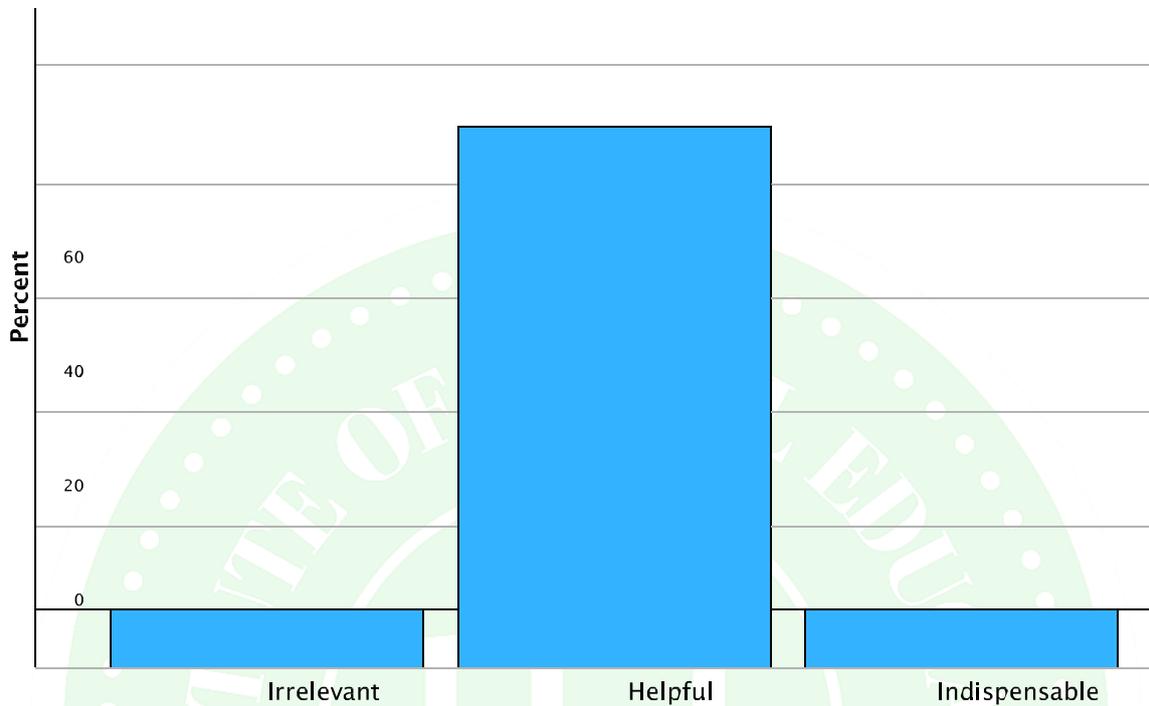
What is the role of culture in change management in Indian startups?

The above frequency table sheds light on how respondents believed organizational culture to affect change management. The majority of participants (85,7%) agreed that organizational culture influences employee attitudes and behaviors toward change as well as the degree of resistance to change. Just 1,8% of respondents said corporate culture solely determined the degree of resistance to change, while 12,5% thought it solely influenced employee attitudes and behaviors regarding change.

What is the role of risk management in change management for Indian start-ups?

Valid	Frequency	Valid		Cumulative	
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Irrelevant	7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Helpful	100	89.3	89.3	95.5	95.5
Indispensable	5	4.5	4.5	100.0	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0		

What is the role of risk management in change management for Indian start-ups?



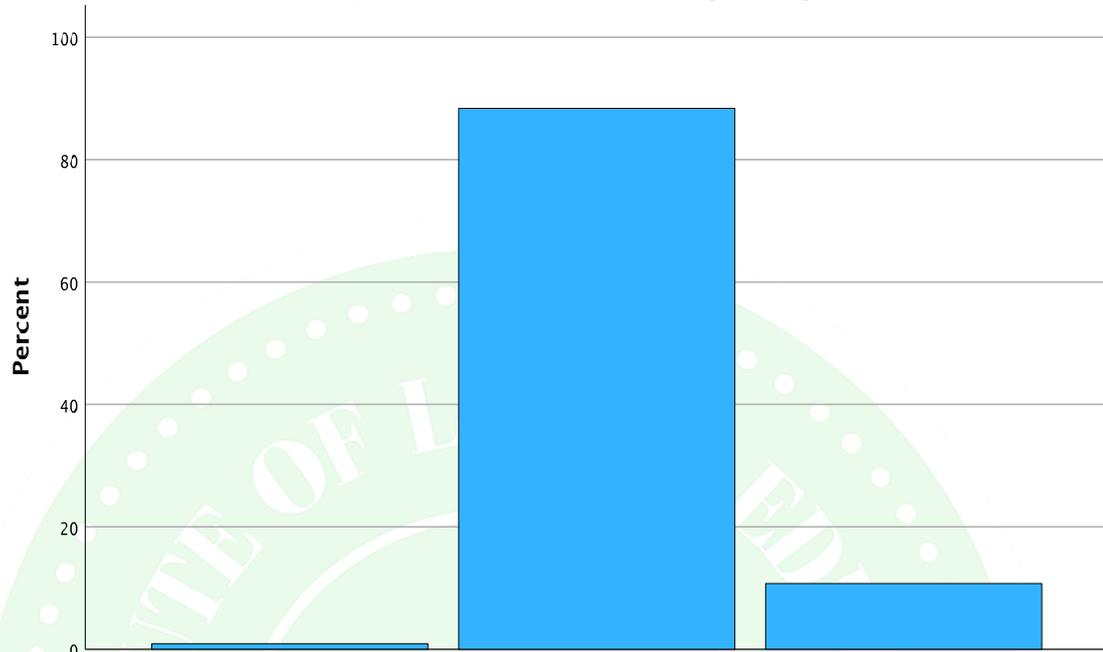
What is the role of risk management in change management for Indian start-ups?

Responses to the question of whether stakeholder participation is important for change management are shown in the frequency table above. Stakeholder engagement is viewed as useful by 89.3% of the 112 respondents, while it is seen as essential by 4.5% of those same respondents. Just 6.3% of those polled said it was irrelevant to involve stakeholders.

How can Indian start-ups measure the success of change management initiatives?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Ignore the issue	1	.9	.9	.9
Track progress and results	99	88.4	88.4	89.3
Rely on anecdotal evidence	12	10.7	10.7	100.0
Total	112	100.0	100.0	

How can Indian start-ups measure the success of change management initiatives?



Ignore the issue

Track progress and results

Rely on anecdotal evidence

How can Indian start-ups measure the success of change management initiatives?

The comments of participants about their favourite method for gauging the success of change initiatives are shown in the frequency table above. While a smaller number (10.7%) preferred to depend on anecdotal evidence, the bulk of participants (88.4%) opted to track progress and results. Just one responder (0.9%) suggested ignoring the problem.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The given frequency tables present data from surveys or studies on various aspects related to organizational change initiatives, including the obstacles and challenges faced, the benefits of employee involvement and good communication, the impact of bureaucracy and micromanagement, and the importance of leadership and different solutions to increase success.

Overall, the data highlights the significance of effective communication, employee involvement, and leadership support in the success of organizational change initiatives. Resistance to change and lack of resources were identified as the primary obstacles faced during the change process, while bureaucracy

and micromanagement were seen as hindrances to organizational growth and productivity. On the other hand, involving employees in the change process was perceived as beneficial in developing trust in leadership and reducing resistance to change.

Furthermore, respondents believed that a variety of solutions and strategies are required to increase the success of a change program in an organization, including providing training and support and implementing all possible solutions. Finally, the importance of leadership support in organizational change initiatives was considered to be extremely important by most respondents.

In conclusion, the data presented in the frequency tables provides valuable insights into

the challenges and opportunities associated with organizational change initiatives, emphasizing the importance of effective communication, employee involvement, and leadership support. These findings can be useful for organizations seeking to navigate change processes and achieve their desired outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Currently, the Indian economy is expanding. The Indian government is increasingly demonstrating a higher excitement to improve the GDP rate of development at the local level with the introduction of entrepreneur-friendly policies and initiatives like "Made in India," "Startup India," and MUDRA, among others. "Made in India" is a tremendous opportunity for Indian start-ups. The government might stop brain drain and make it easier for startup companies to hire locals if it made large investments in entrepreneurship promotion.

The startup industry has several problems, from money to human resources, from launch to tenaciously supporting the expansion. Owing to the size of the country's population, there are several opportunities for business owners to offer a wide range of goods and services, including solar and IT solutions for common problems as well as food, retail, and hygiene products. It's crucial to remember that some of these businesses might establish themselves as household names if they expand into other emerging and undeveloped nations.

Start-ups are a collection of people with a same mindset that constantly engage in creative activity, giving themselves and their products a new identity on a global scale.

Beginning in 2015, India gave its people a new direction, and everyone in the country joined this path. As a consequence, India became renowned as a start-up hub, and it is currently ranked third in the world. It is also a very significant aspect of India's start-up culture.

India is a thriving nation with a burgeoning economy. The government now offers a favourable environment for companies.

Nonetheless, there are many obstacles for businesses that need to be overcome, as those mentioned above.

For instance, there is a paucity of technical education, and the government funding plan is opaque. The government will be required to establish these private intermediate centres, which will operate under government oversight and be evaluated based on their performance.

All of the entrepreneurs who wish to take advantage of the government programme but lack the knowledge will be assisted by these commercial intermediary institutes. As a result, the government should devote a lot of resources to supporting start-ups so they may operate at full capacity and boost the Indian economy.

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